

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
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Estate of James Harlan, dec'd.

THE undersigned having been appointed administrators of the estate of James Harlan, deceased, request all persons indebted to the same to make an early settlement. Persons having claims against said estate will have them prepared for adjustment.

JAMES HARLAN, JR.
JOHN M. HARLAN,
Administrators.

March 14, 1863—Yeoman copy.

HARLAN & HARLAN,
Attorneys at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the Federal courts holden in Frankfort, Louisville, and Covington, and in the Circuit Courts of Franklin, Woodford, Shelby, Henry, Anderson, Owen, Mercer, and Scott.

Special attention given to the collection of claims. They will, in all cases where it is desired, attend to the unsettled law business of James Harlan, dec'd. Correspondence in reference to that business is requested.

March 16, 1863—tf.

J. M. GRAY,
DENTAL SURGEON,
Office and residence on Main between St. Clair and Lewis Streets.

ALL operations for the Extraction, Insertion, Regulation, and Preservation of the Teeth performed in a scientific and satisfactory manner. He would ask the particular attention of those wanting artificial Teeth to his own improvement on the Gold Rimmed Plate, which, for cleanliness, durability, and neatness, cannot be excelled.

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Frankfort, April 22, 1863-ly.

Executive, Military, and Judicial Directory of the State of Kentucky.

We publish, for the information of our readers, the following Directory of all the departments of the State Government of Kentucky:

Executive Department.

GOVERNOR.
Thos. E. Bramlette, Frankfort.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.
E. L. Van Winkle, Sec'y of State, Frankfort.

Asst. Sec'y of State, Frankfort.
Daniel Clarke, "Ancient Governor," Frankfort.

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C. Bailey, Assistant Auditor, Frankfort.

James M. Withrow, Clerk, Frankfort.

Uberto Keenon, Clerk, Frankfort.

Isaac Wingate, Jr., Clerk, Frankfort.

B. F. Johnson, Clerk, Frankfort.

Thos. J. Harris, Clerk, Frankfort.

E. H. Overton, Clerk, Frankfort.

John L. Sneed, Clerk, Frankfort.

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Mason P. Brown, Clerk, Frankfort.

LAND OFFICE.
Jas. A. Dawson, Register, Frankfort.

Richard Sharpe, Chief Clerk, Frankfort.

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SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.
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James T. Bramlette, Asst. Adj. Gen., Frankfort.

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W. T. Poynter, Auditing Clerk, Frankfort.

John C. Bunt, Clerk, Frankfort.

Thos. A. Theobald, Ordnance Clerk, at Arsenal, Frankfort.

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Joshua F. Bullitt, Judge, Louisville.

Belward J. Peters, Judge, Mount Sterling.

Rufus K. Williams, Judge, Mayfield.

James P. Metcalf, Reporter, Frankfort.

Leslie Combs, Clerk, Frankfort.

R. R. Solting, Deputy Clerk, Frankfort.

JUDGES OF CIRCUIT COURTS.
1st Dist.—C. S. Marshall, Bandville.

2d Dist.—R. T. Petree, Hopkinsville.

3d Dist.—James Stuart, Brandenburg.

4th Dist.—A. W. Graham, Bowlinggreen.

5th Dist.—J. E. Newman, Bardonia.

6th Dist.—F. T. Fox, Danville.

7th Dist.—Peter B. Muir, Louisville.

8th Dist.—Geo. C. Drake, New Castle.

9th Dist.—Joseph Doniphan, Augusta.

10th Dist.—L. W. Andrews, Flemingsburg.

11th Dist.—Richard Apperson, Jr., Mt. Sterling.

12th Dist.—Granville Pearl, London.

13th Dist.—W. C. Goodloe, Richmond.

14th Dist.—W. P. Fowler, Smithland.

CHANCERY CLERKS.
4th Dist.—J. W. Ritter, Glasgow.

7th Dist.—Henry Pirley, Louisville.

Harry Stucky, Clerk Louisville Chancery Court, Louisville.

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5th Dist.—L. H. Noble, Lebanon.

6th Dist.—M. H. Owsley, Burkesville.

7th Dist.—J. R. Dupuy, Shelbyville.

8th Dist.—John L. Scott, Frankfort.

9th Dist.—R. B. Carpenter, Covington.

10th Dist.—Geo. M. Thomas, Clarkburg.

11th Dist.—J. S. Durr, Mt. Sterling.

12th Dist.—H. F. Finley, Watling C. H.

13th Dist.—W. S. Downey, Winchester.

14th Dist.—John Barrett, Henderson.

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THE only direct route from the interior of Kentucky to New York, Boston, and all other Eastern Cities and Towns. Decidedly the most comfortable and reliable route for passengers going South, West, or North.

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Passengers can now leave Danville, Harrodsburg, Richmond, Lancaster, Mt. Sterling, or Winchester, in the morning, and arrive in St. Louis or Chicago in time for breakfast next morning.

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Leave Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 5:40 A. M. and 2:10 P. M.

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TWO PASSENGER TRAINS
Leave Nicholasville for Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 4:42 A. M. and 12:55 P. M.

Leave Lexington for Nicholasville, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 11:28 A. M. and 7:00 P. M.

Through Tickets can be had at the Kentucky Stage Office in Danville, Bryansville, Winchester, Mt. Sterling, and Richmond, and at the Office of the Kentucky Central Railroad in Nicholasville, Lexington, Paris, and Cynthiana.

J. B. VAN DYKE,
Master of Trains.

May 4, 1863.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$200 REWARD.
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that CHARLES RODGERS and JOHN W. BUCKMAN, who were under sentence of confinement in the Penitentiary for a term of years by the Jefferson Circuit Court for felony committed in the city of Louisville, have made their escape from the jail of said county, and are now going at large:

Now, therefore, I, JAMES F. ROBINSON, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, each, for the apprehension of the said Charles Rodgers and John W. Buckman, and their delivery to the jailer of Jefferson county within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 1st day of June, A. D. 1863, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

J. F. ROBINSON.

By the Governor:
D. C. WICKLIFFE, Secretary of State.

July 27th, 1863—w&w3m.

\$200 Reward.

I WILL give the above reward, in addition to the reward offered by the Governor, for the apprehension and delivery to me of CHARLES RODGERS and JOHN BUCKMAN, who broke jail early on the morning of the 31st May, 1863, or \$100 reward for either. They were tried the present term of the Court, and convicted of robbery. Charles Rodgers for seven years and ten months, and John W. Buckman, for four years.

CHARLES RODGERS, is about 5 feet 10 inches high; 22 years of age; dark complexion; dark brown hair; hazel eyes, and weighs near 150 pounds; tolerably slim built; has recently had small pox, is but slightly pitted, but has plain, especially about the nose; keen, shrewd, and rather good looking; features rather thin, incessant chewer of tobacco; has beard, if well grown out, would be black. Had on when he left, a light mixed cassimere coat, light pants, grey flannel shirt, black low crown hat, wears his hair short, has a habit of putting his hand to his forehead and throwing his head back.

JOHN W. BUCKMAN, is about 5 feet 11 inches high; 23 years of age; weighs near 145 pounds; slim built; light complexion; light hair; light blue or grey eyes; long features; shows his teeth when in conversation, his upper teeth are large and long; has a pale look from long confinement in prison; has a good suit of hair, but scarcely any beard, if any it is light sandy. Wore, when he left, dark cassimere frock coat, light pants, grey shirt, low crown black hat, walks erect.

W. K. THOMAS,
Jailer of Jefferson County.

Louisville, Ky., June 2, 1863—3m.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$250 REWARD.
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that JEREMIAH POPE, who killed and murdered William Lawless, in the county of Rockcastle, has fled from justice, and is now going at large:

Now, therefore, I, JAMES F. ROBINSON, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of Two Hundred and Fifty dollars for the apprehension of the said Jeremiah Pope, and his delivery to the jailer of Rockcastle county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 31st Jan., A. D. 1863, and in the 71st year of the Commonwealth.

J. F. ROBINSON.

By the Governor:
D. C. WICKLIFFE, Secretary of State.

Feb. 2, w&w3m.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$250 REWARD.
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that JAMES H. SMITH did, on the 11th day of December, 1862, kill and murder Joshua Burdett, in the county of Garrard, has since made his escape, and is now going at large:

Now, therefore, I, JAMES F. ROBINSON, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of Two Hundred and Fifty DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said JAMES H. SMITH, and his delivery to the jailer of Garrard county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 28th day of December, A. D. 1862, and in the 71st year of the Commonwealth.

J. F. ROBINSON.

By the Governor:
D. C. WICKLIFFE, Secretary of State.

By Jas. W. Tate, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.
Said SMITH is about twenty-six years of age; about five feet four inches high; slender form; weighs about 120 pounds; black eyes; black hair, and closely trimmed; short, black, thin whiskers and mustache; cheek bones rather prominent; slow and easy spoken; carriage straight and leisurely.

In addition to the above reward for the apprehension and delivery of said SMITH, I hereby offer FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

D. M. BURDETT.

December 26, 1862—3m.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$200 REWARD.
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that JOHN J. BELL, who killed and murdered Mike Shawler, in the county of Simpson, has since made his escape and is now a fugitive from justice.

Now, therefore, I, JAS. F. ROBINSON, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said John J. Bell, and his delivery to the Jailer of Simpson county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 13th day of July, A. D. 1863, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

J. F. ROBINSON.

By the Governor:
D. C. WICKLIFFE, Secretary of State.

By Jas. W. Tate, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.
Said Bell is about twenty-nine years of age, spare made, light hair, about five feet eleven inches high, inclined to be stoop shouldered, appearance of being dissipated, very quiet, and never talks unless spoken to, and his eyes appear defective.

July 15, 1863—w&w3m.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$150 REWARD.
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that JOHN LITCHFIELD killed and murdered one John Cotton on the 25th day of June, 1863, in the county of Christian, and has fled from justice and is now going at large.

Now, therefore, I, JAMES F. ROBINSON, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of ONE HUNDRED and FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said Litchfield, and his delivery to the jailer of Christian county within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 25th day of July, A. D. 1863, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

J. F. ROBINSON.

By the Governor:
D. C. WICKLIFFE, Secretary of State.

By Jas. W. Tate, Assistant Secretary.

July 27th, 1863—w&w3m.

Louisville and Frankfort, and Lexington and Frankfort Railroads.

On and after Monday, April 6, 1863, trains will run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:
EXPRESS TRAIN will leave Louisville at 5:50 A. M., stopping at all stations when flagged, except Fair Grounds, Race Course, Brownstown and Bellevue, connecting at Eminence with stage for New Castle, at Frankfort for Lawrenceburg, Harrodsburg and Danville, at Midway for Versailles, at Payne's for Georgetown, and at Lexington, via rail and stage, for Nicholasville, Danville, Crab Orchard, Somerset, Richmond, Mt. Sterling, and all interior towns.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN will leave Frankfort at 5:10 A. M., and arrive at Louisville at 9 A. M., and will leave Louisville at 4:20 P. M., arriving at Frankfort at 8:15 P. M.

EXPRESS TRAIN will leave Lexington at 2 P. M., and arrive at Louisville at 7:30 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Louisville daily (Sundays excepted) at 3:30 A. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Lexington daily (Sundays excepted) at 6:00 A. M.

Freight is received and discharged from 7:30 A. M. to 2 P. M.

Through Tickets for Danville, Harrodsburg, Crab Orchard, Somerset, Richmond, Mt. Sterling, Winchester, Nicholasville, Georgetown, Shelbyville, and all towns in the interior for sale, and all further information can be had at the Depot in Louisville, corner of Jefferson and Brook streets.

SAMUEL GILL,
Superintendent.

April 6, 1863.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

Frankfort, Georgetown and Paris Mail and Passenger Line.
THE Mail Carriage on this line leaves Frankfort on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 10 o'clock A. M., and returning leaves Paris on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 10 o'clock A. M. The charges for Through or Way Passengers will be moderate—lower than the fare by the railroad route, and good time made. Packages will also be carried on reasonable terms. Patronage solicited.

Office in Frankfort at the Capital Hotel, in Park at the Paris Hotel, in Georgetown at S. Godey's.

Frankfort, July 4, 1862—tf.

CAPITAL HOTEL,

THE COMMONWEALTH.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1863.

[From the Richmond Whig, August 27.]

The Next Yankee Congress And The War.

The action of the next Northern Congress will involve much as regards the duration of the war. The Democrats having a majority of two or three on joint ballot, will have it in their power to embarrass the administration to a degree which will materially impair its ability to prosecute the war for any protracted period. Lincoln will seek to remove every pretext for a cessation or suspension of hostilities, with a view to negotiations, by presenting a dazzling exhibit of military successes as an indication of the imminence of Southern subjugation. With this view the most stupendous efforts to achieve additional victories are being put forth. The capture of Charleston must, if possible, be effected, as the best means to gratify popular resentment at the North, and strengthen the feasibility of ultimate triumph.

The more victories Lincoln will have to recount, the less odium will he incur should Congress make any successful move in the direction of peace. Indeed, the efforts of Congress in that direction will, it may be presumed, be seriously embarrassed by these successes. The Northern mind, sanguine when there is scarcely ground for hope, will warm up to the point of unquestionable certainty in the matter of our subjugation, under the influence of the plausible presentation by Seward, through Lincoln, of a series of facts justifying a presumption of our early subjugation. This will, to a great extent, reconcile the popular mind of the North to a continuance of the war, and render the Democracy in Congress chary of a policy antagonistic to it.

Seward will seek by every means to work on the popular mind, and, through it, on the Democracy; for the villain knows that a party aiming at ascendancy would be unwilling to run counter to the will of the majority. The tone of public sentiment at the North will be materially modified by a failure to capture Charleston. The victories at Vicksburg and Port Hudson have proved to be barren ones, and this conviction has evidently seized the Northern mind; for we find that since the first ebullition of enthusiasm passed off, scarcely a reference is made to them. As a political expedient, the fall of Charleston is all important, for it would serve as an acceptable offering to Northern resentment growing out of the part borne by South Carolina in initiating this war.

The draft was inauspicious at this era of continued success to the Northern armies, inasmuch as it is likely to counteract the conciliatory influence which these successes would otherwise exercise upon the Northern mind. A triumph or two of our armies would materially modify the tone of Northern sentiment, and open the way for a peace movement on the part of the Democratic Congress. They would be peculiarly opportune on the eve of the assembling of that body, and nowhere would victory be more potent than in Northern Virginia, where the chief interest is centered; and Northern triumph would be deemed most effective in reassuring the Northern mind of the ultimate success of their arms.

The Lincoln administration must be, and is, no doubt, fully convinced of the utter hopelessness of our subjugation. What motive can they have, in view of this conviction, in prolonging the war, it is impossible to define. If the object is to erect a military despotism on the ruins of the republic, that object will not be promoted by prosecuting the war to the period of inevitable reaction, which is already imminent. Active opposition generally leads to a more vigorous and determined exercise of power, and reaction once set in, is not easily stayed by legitimate resistance. The reaction at the North has attained sufficient power to make itself felt, and unless some serious reverse overtakes us between this and the meeting of Congress, Lincoln will find himself considerably embarrassed by the action of that body.

The defeat of Meade would in all probability bring on a crisis which would at once determine the duration of the war. Such an episode of strength would be established between the two parties as would necessitate some desperate move on the part of Lincoln. He would find himself forced to the alternative of submission, or the assumption of dictatorial powers. The choice of the latter will depend upon the will of Seward. Were he in the Presidency, he would undoubtedly take that step; but inasmuch as his elevation to that position would be defeated by a coup d'etat of this sort by Lincoln, he will doubtless oppose it. Who knows, however, what he may do? The achievements of men, pressed by grave issues, sometimes startle the world, and it may be that what we supposed a vulgar tool would prove to be a second Napoleon.

Matters are undoubtedly verging on a crisis, and the issue depends, in a great measure, on the course of events in the interval to the meeting of the Northern Congress. If we achieve important successes within that interval Northern sentiment will assume a tendency toward peace, and the Democrats in Congress will be forced to reveal his object in prolonging the war, and to assume a position of defiance or submission. The several members of the Democratic party will become fully informed of the sentiment of the people of their respective districts, and they will, doubtless, act in accordance with them. If the administration acts counter to these sentiments, then will the crisis come, and the issue will be peace or protracted war, with Lincoln, in all probability, military dictator.

The success of the Democracy will guarantee its triumph in the next Presidential election, and it is this fact which will form the strongest incentive to an extreme resort on the part of Lincoln. Defeat of his war policy now will involve the inevitable defeat of abolitionism in the Presidential election, and entail upon the authors of this war all the horrors of an outraged people, maddened by poverty, taxation, loss of trade, ruin of manufactures and commerce, and the sacrifice of life, caused by this war, can inflict. This is a terrible prospect, the worst, in fact, that could arise from any policy to which Lincoln in his desperation may resort.

Submission involves consequences which even defeat of an attempted usurpation of dictatorial powers would not aggravate. Recent events enough have been engendered in the public mind of the North by the tyranny of Lincoln and his associates to serve all the ends to be looked for from the most audacious acts of usurpation. This consciousness may drive Old Abe to extreme measures, and the crisis may be precipitated sooner than the most credulous could be led to believe.

We see by the late New York papers that Mayor Wood is spoken of in connection with the Speakership in the next Yankee House of Representatives. This is a favorable in-

dication of the strength of the peace party in that body.

If he is elected, a rebuke will have been administered to the administration which will prove the certain foreshadowing of a crusade of opposition which will force upon it the alternative to which we have referred. If the Democracy have to yield, then we may look for a continuance of the war to a period which will be vain to speculate upon. Democratic defeat now will involve abolition ascendancy for four years more, and we must look to other contingencies than a change of Northern sentiment to stop this war. Northern sentiment will then be more completely under the control of Seward and Lincoln than it is now, for hope will have given way to submission, which military despotism will make a necessity.

FROM GENERAL BANKS'S DEPARTMENT.—The New Orleans correspondent of the N. Y. World, writing under date of Aug. 27th, says:

There has been a little change in the military force at Brashear City. The 13th Connecticut has been withdrawn and replaced by the 114th New York, and Lieutenant-Colonel Perley, of the latter regiment, as senior officer, supercedes Lieutenant-Colonel Peck in command of the Post. Frequent interviews are held with Col. Jim Major, commanding the Confederate advance on the other side of the bay. Kirby Smith is said to be fortifying at Trinity, on the Black River. The whole Confederate force in the Attakapas country is preparing for, it not expecting another advance in the fall. Herron's men have come down from Port Hudson, and are in camp at Greenville, just above this city. A very large camp, with half the 13th army corps, is on the swamp side of Carrollton. The rest of the corps is at Camp Parapet above, and a few regiments are on the opposite side of the river.

Since the appearance of highwaymen "in artillery uniform" on the shell road to the lake, that evening drive is not so popular as it was a while ago, and pleasure travel after dinner takes the road to Carrollton. I have seen the new camp, which extends for some distance along the road. The men are housed with the sun and siege of Vicksburg, and if they were "rebels" we should say that they were very ragged and very dirty. One or two evenings since I saw a squad of five of these men going out for the night on picket duty, and four of them were barefoot. The Federal officer who was with me said: "See those damned scoundrels!" If I had said it, it would have been serious.

Herron's camp is beautifully and comfortably located in a fine oak opening. The camps have generally been selected in this vicinity with a view to the sanitary condition of the men; but swamps abound, and I know that the new comers have a general idea that mosquitoes are magnolia birds; while there is a prevalent opinion that the swamp grasshoppers (which are from three to four inches in length) are Louisiana fleas. Of course the troops are well fed, and largely on fresh beef now. There are plenty of cattle in this department everywhere, excepting on the plantations.

The concentration of a large body of men at this point naturally suggests the idea of a movement by and by. Public opinion is divided as to the next point of attack. It may be an advance upon Mobile, for the reduction of that place, or toward Texas, for the purpose of occupying Brownsville and endeavoring to stop the contraband trade on the Rio Grande; or once more ("just once") into the Teche and Attakapas country, to recover the lost region, to collect the crops and internal revenue, and possibly, to prepare for the election of one or two more United States Congressmen from this loyal State. There is nothing to indicate that the movement (in whatever direction) will begin between this time and to-morrow morning; and, possibly, many more Sunday morning suns may rise over the 13th and 19th army corps in peaceful occupation of their present camp.

CREDITS ON THE DRAFT.—It will be seen by the unjoined letter from Col. Fry, Provost Marshal General, to the Hon. Freeman Clarke, of Rochester, N. Y., that it has been found necessary, in carrying out the draft, to abandon all attempts to credit towns or sub-districts with the excess of volunteers furnished by them under previous calls for men. This new decision, being contrary to the assurances given to the Governors of several of the States, has caused much dissatisfaction in some of the towns which are entitled to credits. The reasons of this change of purpose are stated in Col. Fry's letter:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, August 27, 1863.

Hon. Freeman Clarke, M. C., of Rochester, N. Y., Willard's Hotel, Washington, D. C.:
SIR: The proposition contained in my letter to Governor Andrew was made to relieve a case of local hardship, and without any intention of making it general, or supposing that it would be so considered. The numerous applications made by various towns and other small organizations soon satisfied me that it would be difficult, if not impossible, to find any principle of adjustment which would apply to all or even any great number of cases.

I was under the impression that the scheme devised and suggested to Gov. Seymour and others would be of some practical effect, which was to ascertain the names of men claimed to have been furnished, and compare them with the muster-in rolls on file in the War Department. In one or two instances where this has been attempted it is found to be a very extensive labor, and no adequate results have been arrived at, and the time which would be taken up with the claims of all who choose to make them would cause so much delay as to defeat the object in view, and also interfere seriously with other important business. An earnest and faithful effort has been made to carry out the plan, but the effort has brought on so many difficulties and complications which I did not foresee, and developed so many obstacles which cannot be overcome, that I am at last compelled to abandon the idea.

I wrote to Governor Andrew under the impression that the matter was one affecting only a limited section and which could be quickly attended to, but it has been so much increased that now, even if the claims of towns could be adjusted, it would almost neutralize the effect of the draft, and to raise men enough from the few towns which admit a deficiency would be impossible.

While I thus frankly admit my inability to do what I contemplated, and give my reasons for it, I can at least ask and hope for acquiescence in a decision which has become unavoidable. The previous action of towns and counties in excess show that

they possess a patriotic sense of the necessity, the absolute necessity, of pressing to a victorious conclusion the war upon which we stand or fall as a nation, and of providing men and means for the purpose. I therefore rely upon their patriotism and their interest in a return of peace and prosperity to abate a little their claims for previous generosity, and, if drafted, to assume cheerfully the honor which awaits them of being the winners of the last victory.

No one appreciates more than I do the propriety of making and even insisting upon having due credit allowed for the services already rendered and the sacrifices already endured, but in attempting this it will not do to yield the speed of providing means of making a speedy termination of the war, and a thousand men now may save the necessity of calling for ten thousand in future.

It is proper for me to inform you also that the Secretary of War has decided that he has no authority under the laws of Congress to deduct the surplus of volunteers which may have been furnished by towns from the quota now ordered by draft from those towns.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAMES B. FRY,
Provost Marshal General.

THE REBEL TRADE AT MATAMORAS.—The officers of the Government steamer Bermuda, which arrived at Philadelphia on Sunday, state that while on blockading duty at the mouth of the Rio Grande river they had ample opportunity to observe the manner of foreign trade with the rebels. They say:

The port of Matamoras is a Mexican importing and exporting city. The rebels use it as the chief city of the cotton trade of the South. The cotton is conveyed across the Rio Grande to Matamoras. The merchant vessels of France and England clear for Matamoras and anchor in the stream. Tugs carrying fifty or sixty bales of cotton then come from the city, and the cotton is hoisted on board the vessels in neutral waters. While the Bermuda lay off the Rio Grande a fleet of merchantmen were in the river, and a continual line of tugs passed to and fro. The steamers thus receive their cargoes, and leave the river. They carry contraband cargoes, but the meteor flag of England or the Union Jack floats from the mast-head of the United States gunboats may approach, but they cannot take the vessels in custody and confiscate their cargo. The blockading squadron, the Princess Royal and others, lie off Matamoras but they are powerless to stop the neutral traffic. Over the blue waves go the merchantmen, and they reach London, Liverpool, or the French ports of entry. There a cargo of supplies, provisions, clothing, shoes, every article that the Confederacy needs, is shipped; the crews are turned seaward; the course is directed towards the Mexican Gulf, and the cargo is landed at Matamoras. Such is English and French neutrality.

[From the New York Herald.]
THE UPROAR AMONG THE GAMBLERS IN WALL STREET.

Wall street has been in an uproar during the past few days. The speculators have blown up their bubble pretty well; but it has been quiet at last. Gold has risen steadily, and Railroad Stocks have tumbled down from 10 to 15 per cent. In the elegant slang of the street "fame ducks" are plentiful, and "the slaughter of the innocents" has been terrible. Outside speculators have suffered severely, but even the old regular operators begin to totter and show signs of distress. The one or two hundred young men who have recently made fortunes of one hundred thousand dollars each by investing only a single thousand, are now penniless, having lost all their gains and their original capital into the bargain. The Jewish speculators, who were almost ruined by the fall in gold some time ago, have experienced another reverse, and again their hair and invoke Father Abraham, as if they did not know that it was Lazarus, not Dives, whom the old patriarch favored. There is great excitement down town, but very little sympathy among the general public. These speculators have made Wall street a gambling den, and they must accept the gambler's luck.

The occasion of this fall in Stocks was the unanimous resolution of the bankers to take thirty-five millions of Secretary Chase's new loan. The market has been very feverish lately, and shrewd observers predicted that the slightest cause would create a panic. The calculation that Europe would not require a very large amount of breadstuffs this year, and that, consequently, our railroads would lose most of their freight, did not start the panic, although it may have directed it toward Railroad Stocks, which were quoted so far above their real value as to be the weakest and most sensitive on the list. During the past year, speculators in Stocks have been simply a kind of gambling. Hundred of men, who knew nothing whatever of Stock operations, and do not even understand the technical terms of the Stock market, have been seduced by this apparently easy mode of winning a fortune rapidly. Upon depositing with some broker ten or twelve per cent. of the value of the Stocks they have become the nominal owners of a hundred shares of this or fifty shares of the other Stock.

If Stocks happened to rise in a day or two, the vastest people made a thousand or two of dollars, without knowing exactly how it was done. If, on the contrary, Stocks happened to fall, then there was "a slaughter of the innocents," which means that these outside people lost the little money they had deposited with their brokers. This sort of speculation is rivalled in its gambling houses, where you receive a hundred dollars if you happen to win, and lose your little stake if you happen to be beaten. The chances of the success of a greenhorn are about the same in the one case as in the other. He may be allowed to win at first, but he will be only the more completely fleeced in the end. Nine-tenths of the business in Wall street lately, has been of just this character.

DEATH OF LORD CLYDE.—The Persia brings the news of the death of Lord Clyde, one of the most brilliant, energetic, and skillful of English Generals, better known by his simple name of Colin Campbell than by his noble title. He was born in Glasgow, and entered the English army in 1808. His services in the peninsular war, at Vimeira, Corunna, Bala, Vitoria, and San Sebastian, at the siege of which he led the storming party, obtained for him the silver medal. He afterwards served in China and India, commanded the Highland Brigade in the battle of Alma, served through the Crimean war, promoted in 1854 to the rank of major general, and was commander of the English army in India which put down the rebellion. In coolness, vigor, experience, and daring he has probably not an equal among living British Generals.—Nat. Intelligencer.

THE LEWIS COUNTY CLERK KILLED BY GUERRILLAS.—The Maysville Eagle says:

We learn that there was recently a skirmish near Callettsburg, between rebel guerrillas and a party of Home Guards, the result of which we have not ascertained. It is said that Mr. Wilson, County Clerk of Lewis, was shot dead, and another young man from the same county was badly wounded. It is to be hoped that the rascals will be pursued and punished. Young Wilson was an exemplary citizen, a staunch Union man, and his death will be seriously felt by his relations and the county at large. He was deservedly popular among the people of Lewis, who properly appreciated his worth.

WHY IT IS TO BE CREDITED.—The rumor that General Lee would tender his resignation if Capt. Sawyer and Flinn were executed at Richmond, because such execution would be followed by that of his son and Capt. Winder, were inclined to credit, from the fact that Gen. Lee knows such execution by the rebels of the two above named captains is contrary to all usages and laws of war, the two rebel captains executed by General Burnside at Johnson's Island, having been arrested immediately back of Newport, Ky., say six to nine miles from Cincinnati, and probably one hundred and fifty miles from the rebel band, and in a county staunchly loyal, while endeavoring, under disguise, to enlist men for the rebel army. The reputation of Lee would suffer too much if he permitted the murder of two Federal officers in retaliation for two guerrillas executed as spies to take place without his opposition, especially when his immediate connections are to suffer from such injustice.—Washington Star.

DEPARTURE OF THE ARCHBISHOP FOR THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.—Archbishop Purcell has left Cincinnati for the Army of the Cumberland, his intention being to pass the lines and visit Mobile, for the purpose of conferring with the Bishop of that diocese.

A WOMAN DRAFTED.—A woman named Regina Hechtstadter, residing in the Eighth ward, was drawn as a conscript. It appears that she keeps a small store, and when the enrolling officer called for her husband's name, she told him he could take it from the sign much better than she could tell him. Her name being on the sign instead of that of her husband, it was placed on the record, and she was duly enrolled and drafted. [New York Post.]

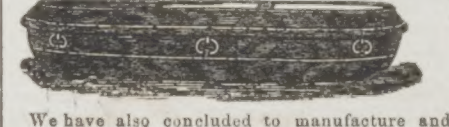
PROGRESS OF MISSIONARY WORK IN INDIA.—The London Saturday Review says:

The religious side of India is prosaic. There are no wholesale conversions—none of the miraculous successes, reported or fabled of Xavier—no splendid triumph of Protestantism. Things go on very soberly in the India of real life. The bishops are almost entirely occupied in setting a decent example to the governing race, and in preventing or hushing up clerical scandals. The native mind does not seem to have any place or longing for a new religion. If there is any success of Christian teaching in India, certainly the success is of Romanism among the half-castes, and the most noticeable. What is done of a real and permanent sort by Protestants is the patient, slow work of schools and stations, which unquestionably produce some valuable results, although on a tiny scale, and although both the teachers and the taught remain like a little of neglected aliens among the mass of a contemptuous and indifferent population.



FISK'S METALLIC BURIAL CASES.

WERE introduced into this community by myself about 1847, and a large number of calls attended with entire satisfaction, to all concerned, and in 1857, when I discontinued the trade, since that time Mr. A. C. Crammer has had the trade almost exclusively, and recently expressing a strong determination to retire from the business, and offering very reasonable inducements, J. W. Fisk and myself purchased his entire stock of CASES AND CASES, and since the purchase from him, makes our present supply very ample.



We have also concluded to manufacture and keep constantly on hand a full assortment of WOODEN COFFINS, of every size, price, and quality.

We are also prepared to offer special inducements to undertakers in or out of the city, either for Cases, Caskets, Wooden Coffins, and every description of Coffin trimmings, all of which we intend to keep and offer on reasonable terms. Individuals or families can feel assured that all orders entrusted to us, will be promptly and carefully attended to. Apply to J. R. GRAHAM & CO., No. 6, St. Clair St., Frankfort, Ky., opp. P. O. August 26, 1863—w&wlm.

STATE FAIR, HELD AT LOUISVILLE, KY., SEPTEMBER 15th TO 19th, 1863.

PREMIUMS OPEN TO THE WORLD!

FIRST DAY—Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Ponies and Riders.
SECOND DAY—Blooded Horses, Mules and Riding Ring.
THIRD DAY—Harness Horses.
FOURTH DAY—Saddle Horses.
FIFTH DAY—Sweepstakes for Horses & Asses, Carriage and Buggy Horses and Mares.

MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT—Carriages, Buggies, Agricultural Implements, Scales, Presses, Cabinet, Carpenter, and Cooper Work, Sewing-Machines, Castings, Guns, Hats, Caps, Leather Work, &c.

FLORAL HALL—Domestic Manufactures of Wool and Cotton, Needle-Work, Paintings in Oil and Water Colors, Heliographs, Grains and Seeds, Garden Products, Fruits, Flowers, Dairy and Pantry, Wines, &c.
Admission—Footmen 25 cts; Men and Horses 35 cts; Buggy, Horse, and Driver 75 cts; Buggy, two Horses, and Driver 75 cts; Carriage, two Horses, and Driver \$1; each additional passenger 25 cts.
No money received at the gates.
August 19, 1863—td.

Farm for Sale.

I WISH to sell MY FARM in Franklin county, situated on Main Elkhorn, and on the road leading from Frankfort to Owen, about 9 miles from Frankfort. The farm contains 160 ACRES

of good land; over half of it being excellent bottom land, and is remainder lies well for cultivation. Over 100 acres cleared, and the balance is in good timber and well set in blue grass. The improvements are comfortable; and there are all necessary out buildings. The farm is well watered both for family and stock.
A good bargain will be given to any one wishing such a farm, and purchasers are invited to call and see it.
There is another farm near by of 200 ACRES, which can be had on reasonable terms.
J. W. FRENCH.
Frankfort, August 5, 1863—3m.

*Paris Citizen insert to amount of \$3 and send bill to this office for payment.

United States Five-Twenties Loan.

I WILL furnish United States 5 per cent. bonds in sums ranging from fifty to five thousand dollars at par.
Apply to me at Farmers Bank.
J. B. TEMPLE.
Frankfort, Aug. 18, 1863—lf.

Dwelling Houses For Sale.

TWO desirable DWELLING HOUSES, centrally located, in Frankfort, for sale. For particulars, apply to Mr. JOHN BALTZELL, Frankfort, or Dr. JOHN GOODMAN, Cor. 3d and Walnut Sts., Louisville, Ky. August 19, 1863—lm.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF

Valuable Scott Co. Farm and Slaves.

BY virtue of a judgment of the Scott Circuit Court rendered at its May term, 1863, in the suit of J. F. Bell and Joseph B. Kenney, trustees of G. F. and A. Thomas, vs. Thomas &c., the undersigned, as commissioners of said court, will sell at public auction the following property, at the residence of George F. Thomas, about 8 miles from Georgetown, near the Georgetown and Frankfort turnpike.
On Wednesday, 7th day of October, 1863, the farm on which George F. Thomas now resides containing

ABOUT 400 ACRES

of first rate land. The improvements on the place are all good, and there is an abundance of water and fine timber on it. Taken altogether, it is one of the best farms in Scott county.
Also 140 ACRES, about 2 miles from the last named tract, near the White Sulphur Springs. This is an all in grass except about 8 acres.

Also 50 ACRES adjoining the home place, and about 6 ACRES near the Frankfort turnpike.
Also 16 OR 12 VALUABLE SLAVES, consisting of men, women, and children.

The land will be sold upon the following credits: One-third in six, one-third in twelve, and one-third in eighteen months. The slaves upon a credit of six months. The purchasers, in all cases giving bonds, with good security, for the price, having the force and effect of a judgment, and lien to be reserved on the real estate for the payment of the purchase money. The real estate will be delivered to the purchaser as soon as the purchase money is paid, and possession of so much of the real estate will be given at the expiration of the leases for the present year.

J. F. BELL and J. B. KENNEY, Commissioners.

September 9, 1863—tds.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE.

THE twenty-seventh annual session will commence on the first MONDAY IN OCTOBER and continue four months. For particulars address J. W. BENSON, M. D., Dean of the Faculty.
Sept. 9, 1863—St.

NOTICE.

THERE IS COMMITTED TO THE LIVINGSTON county jail, as a runaway slave, a negro man calling himself JOHN. Says he belongs to George Elliott, of Montgomery county, Tennessee. He is about 35 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, copper color, and weighs about 140 pounds, has a scar on his right cheek.
The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.
T. A. LEEPER, J. L. C.

Sept. 9, 1863—lm.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
WHEREAS, it has been represented to me that JOHN W. SWAIN, under indictment in the Kenton Circuit Court for the murder of Peter Finley, has made his escape from the Covington jail of said county, and is now going at large;
Now, therefore, I, THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said John W. Swain, and his delivery to the Jail of Kenton county, within one year from the date hereof:

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 2d day of September, A. D. 1863, and the 72d year of the Commonwealth.
THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor:
E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.
Sept. 2, 1863—w&wlm.

Administratrix Sale.

AS administratrix of Dr. E. G. Hambleton, deceased.

On Monday, September 21st, 1863, (it being court day.) I will offer for sale, at the late residence of decedent, in Frankfort, some excellent HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, of good quality. Fine marble vases, handsome pictures, a dental chair, and several dental instrument cases of fine quality.
TERMS OF SALE—Will be made known on the day of sale.
MRS. ELIZABETH M. HAMBLETON, Administratrix.
August 31st, 1863—td.

Fair Warning!!

ALL persons having claims against the firm of A. S. & J. R. PAGE are requested to list them with the undersigned as soon as possible. All persons owing said firm are hereby notified that, unless they pay up within sixty days from this date, their notes and accounts will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection. Take notice of this and save costs.
HUGH RODMAN, Assignee.
Frankfort, August 10, 1863—2m.

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF OHIO, CINCINNATI.

SESSION OF 1863-'64.

THE regular Course of Instruction in this Institution will open on MONDAY, THE 2D DAY OF NOVEMBER, and continue four months. Clinical Lectures will be delivered during the month of October.

FACULTY.
L. M. LAWSON, M. D., Professor of the Institutes and Practice of Medicine.
GEO. C. BLAKEMAN, M. D., Professor of Surgery and Clinical Surgery.
W. W. DAWSON, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.
M. B. WRIGHT, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children.
JAMES GRAHAM, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
NELSON SAYLER, A. M., L. L. B., Professor of Chemistry.
CHARLES KEARNS, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

FEES.

Professor's Tickets..... \$60 00
Matriculation Ticket, (payable once,)..... 5 00
Dissecting Ticket..... 5 00
Commercial Hospital Ticket..... 5 00
St. Johns Hospital Ticket..... 3 00
Graduation Fee..... 25 00

Students have the privilege of taking any number of tickets that may suit their purposes. Boarding can be obtained at \$2 50 to \$3 00 per week. Students will be aided in procuring boarding houses, by applying at the College, on the south side of Sixth street, between Vine and Race streets.

Further information may be obtained by addressing the Dean.
L. M. LAWSON, M. D., Dean,
South East corner Sixth and Race streets.
Sept. 2, 1863—lm.

THE NINTH SESSION

OF Mrs. HALLIE E. TODD'S School for Children will commence on Monday, September 7, 1863, and continue twenty weeks, at \$8 the session. No extra.
No deduction made for absence except in case of sickness.
July 6, 1863.

MRS. MARY WILLIS TODD'S

SCHOOL will commence, Monday, the 7th day of September, 1863, in the basement of the Presbyterian Church.
TERMS—Per Session of five months, \$10.
July 26, 1863—tf.

DR. JOHN BULL'S COMPOUND

CEDRON BITTERS.

The Latest and Most Important Discovery of the 19th Century.

NO MAN'S name is more intimately connected with the history of the Materia Medica of the United States, or more favorably known as a pioneer in medical discovery, than that of Dr. JOHN BULL, of Louisville, Ky. His inimitable preparation of Sarsaparilla, has long stood at the head of the various compounds of that valuable drug. His COMPOUND PECTORAL OF WILD CHERRY, has become a household word throughout the West and South; and his Worm Bolognes, in less than a year after their introduction attained a reputation as wide spread as the continent of North America. But the crowning glory of his life remains to be attained in his latest discovery, or rather combination, for he does not claim to have been the discoverer of CEDRON, which is the basis of the bitters now offered to the public. That honor belongs to the native inhabitants of Central America, to whom its virtues have been known for more than two hundred years. Armed with it the Indian bids defiance to the most deadly malaria, and handles, without fear, the most venomous serpents. It is a relief with them that while there is breath left in the body the Cedron is potent to cure, no matter what the disease may be.

While Dr. Bull is not prepared to indorse this extravagant pretension, he is, nevertheless satisfied from a thorough examination of the evidence relating to its virtues, that as a remedy and preventive for all diseases arising from exposure, either to changes of weather and climate, or to the miasmatic influences, it stands without a rival, and justly deserves the reputation it has so long enjoyed in Central America and the West Indies.

DYSPEPSIA.

And its attendant train of symptoms, it acts more like a charm than a medicine. There is nothing in the whole range of Materia Medica, that can for a moment bear a comparison with it in this disease.

A full account of this wonderful plant may be found in the 11th edition of the U. S. Dispensatory, pages 1387 and 1388.

A series of experiments in which Dr. Bull has been years engaged, has just been brought to a successful termination, and he is now enabled to offer to the public a combination of Cedron with other approved tonics, the whole preserved in the best quality of copper-distilled Bourbon whisky, which is as confident as no equal in the world.

He might furnish a volume of certificates, but the public have long since learned to estimate such things at their true value. The safest plans, for every one to test for himself the virtues of a new medicine. Give the

CEDRON BITTERS

one trial, and you will never use any others.

It is not necessary to publish a long list of diseases for which the Cedron Bitters are a specific.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1863.

Governor Bramlette's Inaugural.—The National Intelligencer, of Sept. 8th, says we gave a day or to ago a brief telegraphic notice of the able and patriotic inaugural speech of Gov. Bramlette, of Kentucky, and to-day have the pleasure of inserting the greater portion of that interesting address—the more interesting from the peculiarly trying position and noble course of that great-hearted State, worthy of the character and memory of her renowned sons, Clay and Crittenden.

It has been stated that John Spear, an editor at Lawrence, Kansas, was killed in the late massacre. This is a mistake, two of his sons are missing, but Mr. Spear himself escaped, and has reached Medina, Ohio.

We understand that Capt. Streeter, lately an officer in the U. S. Volunteers from Ohio, has been arrested, at Medina, Ohio, for the murder of the Coy family. The circumstances of this aggravated murder were recently published in the Cincinnati papers. We learn that but little doubt is entertained of Streeter's guilt.

The Louisville Journal says, the evacuation of Chattanooga by Gen. Bragg and of Knoxville by Gen. Buckner, without a battle or even a show of resistance, cannot fail to have a most disheartening influence upon the minds of the rebel soldiery already disheartened to the verge of despair. When the rank and file of the Confederate armies after all the promises, the threats, the preparations, and the vauntings of the leaders, and after all the weary toils of months and months in digging ditches and constructing breastworks, find themselves ordered to retreat as often as the Federal troops advance, driven from pillar to post all over the South, halfstarved and half naked, thousands of them cannot fail to feel deeply that the miserable and cruel mockery of rebellion should cease and the old and happy order of things be restored. The mutinous spirit lately so troublesome among the rebel troops must inevitably become fiercer and more uncontrollable than ever. Thousand will prefer to be rebels against the rebellion rather than be rebels longer against the Union. The number of desertions will be increased and multiplied. "Lo! the end cometh."

Gen. McClellan, after being made to wait an unreasonable time, will probably be permitted to print his report at his own expense.

General Crittenden occupies Chattanooga, and General Shackelford occupies Cumberland Gap. Hurrah for Kentucky, Kentucky's brave Generals, and the Union!

General Grant's Character.—Major E. D. Osborn, formerly of Rochester, a member of General Grant's staff, writes to a friend in answer to a question in regard to Grant's character. He says: "If you could see the General as he sits just over beyond me, with his wife and two children, looking more like a chaplain than a general, with that quiet air so impossible to describe, you would not ask me if he drinks. He rarely ever uses intoxicating liquors; more moderate in his habits and desires than any other man I ever saw; more pure and spotless in his private character than almost any man I ever knew; more brave than any man I ever saw; with more power to command and ability to plan than any man I ever served under; cool to excess when others lose nerve; always hopeful, always undisturbed, never failing to accomplish what he undertakes just as he expects to. I have known him intimately—have been a part of his household for two years, and am not mistaken in my estimate of his character."

The "Beam" and the "Mole."—The National Intelligencer, of Sept. 8th, says an Ohio journal remarks upon the "tenacity of prejudice" in Kentucky which opposes the enrollment of free negroes in the ranks of the army. The "prejudice" in Kentucky which revolts at raising the negro to an equality with the white race by admitting him to the honorable profession of arms, is the result of feeling imbibed in childhood, which habit and the presence of negro slavery make a second nature. But the "prejudice" should not excite the special wonder of our Cincinnati contemporaries, seeing that in adjacent States where negro slavery never existed, and where the people might be supposed to be exempt from the prejudice so deeply rooted in a slave community, free negroes are not permitted to come at all.

The Paris (Ky.) Flag says: "About \$8,000 of the money stolen from the Bank of Carrollton, Ky., has been found in the road, about six miles from this place. At this point the robbers broke open the box containing the gold, divided the spoils, and dispersed in small squads in different directions. A number of persons have been arrested on suspicion of being engaged in the robbery, but nearly all of them have been discharged for want of evidence."

The next Legislature of Iowa will elect a Senator of the United States, in place of Hon. James W. Grimes, whose term expires on the 4th of March, 1865.

The St. Louis Union states that the force now advancing on Little Rock consists of about 20,000 infantry and 10,000 cavalry—the cavalry under Gen. Davidson, and the whole expedition under command of Major General Steele.

[Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.]

The President and his Emancipation Proclamation.
FRANKFORT, Ky., Aug. 31.
Gen. Green Clay Smith, Congressman elect, has just returned from Washington. I travelled with him to-day from Covington to this place, and during our trip he told me that, while at the National Capital he had an interview with Mr. Lincoln, relative to the issue of a proclamation offering a general amnesty to all now in arms against the Government, who ground their weapons of rebellion, and come back to their allegiance. He advised the President to guarantee full protection to the person and property of all returning prodigals—using the general term "property" to include slaves as well as lands and horses. Mr. Lincoln said he would not revoke one line of his proclamation. Gen. Smith did not want him to do so, but simply asked that rebels be permitted to test the legality of the edict in the civil courts. The President expressed himself perfectly willing that they should do this, and said he would abide by the judicial decisions, when made.

The correspondence between the National and rebel General at Charleston is wittily condensed as follows:

JAMES ISLAND, August 23, 1863.
To Gen. Beauregard—DEAR SIR: I respectfully ask you to allow the United States forces under my command to occupy Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 23, 1863.
To Gen. Gilmore—DEAR SIR: You shall not. G. T. BEAUREGARD.

To Gen. G. T. Beauregard—DEAR SIR: I shall.

The rebels in their late incursion into Pennsylvania were very anxious to capture Hon. Thad. Stevens; failing in this they burnt his iron works. In a conversation with his manager, of which we find a report in the N. Y. Tribune, the rebel General early regretted that he had not captured the proprietor with the works. "No doubt you would give him a berth in the Libby," said the manager. "No, sir," said the General; "I would hang him on the spot and divide his bones and send them to the several States as curiosities."

The bed of Og was twenty-seven feet long and seven feet broad. The height of Goliath was eleven feet; his coat weighed one hundred and fifty and his spear nineteen pounds. The body of Orestes, son of Agamemnon, leader of the expedition against Troy, was eleven and a half feet high. Maximus, a native of Spain, the Roman Emperor, was eight and a half feet high; his wife's bracelets served for finger rings. Mons. Behin, the Belgian giant, is nearly eight feet high.

Shoemaking is done extensively in Haverhill by the women. The Banners say they work in gangs of six or seven hands each, the same as most of the young men do, and make the shoe straight out, from the lasting to the finishing.

A letter from China states that some of the Imperial soldiers took seven rebel prisoners; after piercing their eyes out with arrows, they saturated their clothes with oil, then applying fire, roasted the miserable wretches alive.

Some one hundred and fifty brokers in Wall street, who two years ago were worth nothing, or less than nothing, are now worth each from \$250,000 to \$2,500,000, all from the expansion of the currency and the movements of stocks.

The Thirty-seventh Iowa regiment—the "Gray Beard Brigade"—is one of the curiosities of the war. It is composed entirely of old men, the average age of membership being fifty-seven years. One man is eighty-one years of age, and has twenty-one children—fifteen of them in the army. They have been constantly in service since the organization of the regiment, doing, mostly, garrison duty. They claim that if brought into action they would have no alternative but to fight, as they could not run.

It is rumored that Hindman, of Arkansas, and Sam Houston, of Texas, are talking of a new Republic, to be composed of Texas, Louisiana, the Indian Territory, a part of Arkansas, and such a slice of New Mexico as Napoleon may give them.

Patrick Moylan, a member of Company K, Tenth Kentucky volunteer infantry, was drowned while bathing in the Tennessee river, nine miles above Bridgeport, on Tuesday, September 1st, 1863. He has a brother residing in Louisville.

New Orleans advices of the 27th ult., states that Gen. Ord's division is still at Carrollton under marching orders, and ready at a moment's notice to resume their line of march. That an expedition is about to set out is almost certain, and very soon; but whether it goes to Mobile, Texas, or up the Teche is all unknown, except to the General commanding.

The trial of Henry M. Brown, for the murder of J. F. Bollmeyer, of the Dayton Empire, is now progressing in the Miami county court of common pleas, where it was taken on a change of venue from Montgomery county, Ohio. The trial will last several days.

The Paris Citizen, of Thursday, says: "Col. Leonidas Metcalf, who assessed and collected fines of 'Southern Rights' men in this and the adjoining counties, during last year, is now refunding to the parties sixty cents on the dollar, alleging that he has expended the remainder (for which he has vouchers) in remunerating persons injured by rebel invaders."

Gen. Green Clay Smith.—The Cincinnati Enquirer understands that this officer has received authority from the War Department to raise a regiment of heavy artillery and a regiment of infantry. He will commence recruiting in Covington immediately.

HEADQUARTERS KENTUCKY VOLUNTEERS, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, FRANKFORT, September 7, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS.
No. 1.
All persons enlisting under the act of Congress providing for the raising and organizing a force of 20,000 men for the defense of Kentucky, shall be paid one month's pay in advance, the payment to be made under the direction of the Paymaster General of the State of Kentucky, upon the organization and muster of the Company to which the recruit may be attached, by a regularly authorized United States mustering officer.

By order of the Governor:
JOHN BOYLE,
Adjutant General Ky. Vols.

PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE.
FRANKFORT, September 7, 1863.
To facilitate the execution of the above order, Captains of Companies, as soon as organized and mustered into the United States service, are requested to send to this office, a copy of their muster-roll, certified by the Mustering Officer. No payment will be made until this order is fully complied with.

W. T. SCOTT,
Pay-Master Gen. Ky. Vols.
September 7, 1863-3w.

LATEST NEWS.
Gen. Burnside at Cumberland Gap—Unconditional Surrender of the Place.

CUMBERLAND GAP, Sept. 9.
Gen. Burnside with a portion of his troops arrived here this morning from Knoxville, after a rapid march, and the Gap with the rebel forces stationed there were unconditionally surrendered this afternoon.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 10.
A despatch to the Times, dated Cumberland Gap, Sept. 9th, says General Frazier with two thousand men and fourteen pieces of artillery surrendered at four o'clock to-day to General Burnside's advance under General Shackelford. Our forces are now in possession of the Gap.

WASHINGTON, September 10.
The following was received here this afternoon:

DEPT. OF THE SOUTH, HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD, MORRIS ISLAND, S. C., Sept. 7.
To Major-General H. W. Halleck.

I have the honor to report that Fort Wagner and Battery Gregg are ours. Last night our sappers crowned the crest of the counter scarp of Fort Wagner on its sea front, making all its guns, and an order was issued to carry the place by assault at 9 o'clock this morning, that being the hour of low water tide. About 10 o'clock last night the enemy commenced evacuating the island, and all but 75 of them made their escape from Cumming's Point in small boats. Captured despatches show that the Fort was commanded by Col. Keitt, of South Carolina, and garrisoned by 1,400 effective men, and Battery Gregg by between 100 and 200.

Fort Wagner, a work of the most formidable kind, and its bomb-proof shelter capable of holding 1,800 men, remains intact after the most terrible bombardment to which any work was ever subjected. We captured nineteen pieces of artillery and a large supply of excellent ammunition. The city and harbor of Charleston are now completely covered by my guns.

I have the honor to be, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
Q. A. GILMORE,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 10.
A despatch to the Gazette from Knoxville, Tenn., Sept. 6th, says the great campaign of the war is over. We are in full possession of East Tennessee—a great bloodless victory. The campaign was skillfully planned and energetically executed. Such was the rapidity of our movements, the rebels were taken unawares and fled before us without destroying their property. At London they attempted to hold the bridge, but the impetuosity of the 2d Tennessee regiment broke them to fragments. Three steamboats, three locomotives, and a large number of cars were captured there.

The whole march of our army was a perfect ovation, and our entry into Knoxville an event long to be remembered. Thousands of people of every age, sex, color, and condition lined the way with shouts and tears, intermingled with martial music, and joy reigned supreme. Burnside addressed the soldiers and people, and assured them of protection, and that while justice should be dealt, revenge was no part of the policy of the Government. Gen. Carter also spoke in touching terms of their suffering, and announced its termination. Col. Saunders was called out amid shouts of welcome.

Col. Gilbert is appointed Military Governor and Gen. Carter Provost Marshal General of East Tennessee.

A second dispatch says our right wing is in easy reach of Rosecrans' left.

The rebels regarded our expedition as a raid until the last moment.

The march of 250 miles was a hard one, but made in good order.

Our trains are all up in good shape.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.
The following report from Gen. Burnside concerning the capture of Cumberland Gap has been received at headquarters:

CUMBERLAND GAP, Sept. 9, 1863.
To Gen. H. W. Halleck, &c.

I have telegraphed you of our movements up to the occupation of Knoxville by our forces. Since then a cavalry force has been sent up the railroad to within a few miles of Bristol, capturing three locomotives and twenty additional cars. Another force, composed of two regiments of infantry and two regiments of cavalry, I brought to this place in person to reinforce Gen. Shackelford, who was here with two regiments of cavalry, Col. De Courcy being on the Kentucky side with a brigade, which I started in that direction before leaving Kentucky. The infantry brigade marched from Knoxville to this place—sixty miles—in fifty hours. The garrison here, consisting of over two thousand men and fourteen pieces of artillery, made an unconditional surrender at 3 P. M. to-day, without a fight.

A. E. BURNSIDE, Major General.
The following telegram has been received via San Francisco, Sept. 7th:
Legation of the United States, Japan, Yokohama, July 24th.—Sir: On the 26th of June the American steamer Pembroke was attacked at Demonski, six hundred miles from here, by vessels of the Prince of Nagato. On the 16th of July the commander of the Wyoming blew up his steamer, sunk a ten-gun brig, and engaged six batteries, with a loss of four men killed and seven wounded. A French gunboat was fired into on the 7th of July, and a Dutch sloop-of-war on the 11th, at the same place. On the 20th of July, the French Admiral destroyed one of these batteries.

(Signed) ROBERT A. PRIME,
United States Minister Resident.

All the members of the Cabinet are here, Secretary Welles having just returned from the North.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.
The following despatch, from Gen. Rosecrans has been received at headquarters:
CAMP NEAR TERRYTON, Ga., Sept. 9, P. M.
To Major-General Halleck.
Chattanooga is ours without a struggle, and East Tennessee is free. Our moves on the enemy's flank and rear progress, while the tail of his retreating column will not escape unmolested. Our troops from this side entered Chattanooga about noon.

THO. K. BRAMLETTE, E. L. VANWINKLE,
BRAMLETTE & VANWINKLE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

Will practice in the Court of Appeals and Federal Courts held in Kentucky.
Office in MANSON HOUSE, nearly opposite Commonwealth Printing Office.

E. L. & J. S. VANWINKLE
Will practice in the Franklin, Anderson, Boyle, and adjacent Circuit Courts.
Offices—FRANKFORT and DANVILLE.
Sept. 14, 1863-by.

One Dollar Reward!
THE above reward will be paid for the delivery of a true and correct copy of GEORGE MARSHALL, a boy who was bound to me, until he was 20 years old, by the Shelby County Court, and who has absconded. Said boy is about 5 feet 10 inches high, has a red head, and weighs about 130 pounds.
ANDERSON A. POWERS,
Bridgeport, Franklin co., Ky., Sept. 14-3w.

A LIST OF LETTERS
REMAINING in the Post Office at Frankfort, Ky., on the 14th day of September 1863, which, if not called for in one month, will be sent to the Dead Letter Office at Washington, D. C.

Brown, Daniel	McMiller, N.
Bradley, Mrs. S. D.	Mitchell, Mrs. C.
Charlor, Williamson	Myers, Dr. T.
Estill, William N.	Mart, George H.
Frazier, Mrs. A. R.	Nouee, Mrs. Sarah
Gregory, James G.	Quire, Mrs. Francis
Green, James G.	Robertson, Mrs. J. H.
Hancock, Mrs. Sarah	Spicer, George M.
Jordan, Maj. J. W.	Welch, Mrs. (old)
Johnson, Mary Ann (old)	Whitney, Miss Catherine
Jackson, Sally	Whitson, Lt. C. C.

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say "advertised."
Office open from 7 1/2 o'clock, A. M., until 6 1/2 P. M.
W. A. GAINES, P. M.
September 14, 1863-1t.

NOTICE.
THERE was committed to the jail of Clay county, as a runaway slave, a negro man calling himself JAMES. He is about 23 years of age, black color. Says he belongs to Wm. Creed, of Hawkins county, Tennessee.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires. SAMUEL BURGESS, J. C. C.
September 14, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.
THERE was committed to the jail of Clay county, as a runaway slave, a negro man calling himself BARTON. He is about 36 years of age, yellow color. Says he belongs to Wm. Creed, of Hawkins county, Tennessee.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires. SAMUEL BURGESS, J. C. C.
September 14, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.
THERE was committed to the jail of Clay county, as a runaway slave, a negro man calling himself BENJAMIN. He is about 14 years of age, black color. Says he belongs to Farkin Johnson, of Lee county, Virginia.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires. SAMUEL BURGESS, J. C. C.
Sept. 14, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.
THERE was committed to the jail of Clay county, as a runaway slave, a negro man calling himself SAM. He is about 21 years of age, black color. Says he belongs to A. Fulkerson, of Lee county, Virginia.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires. SAMUEL BURGESS, J. C. C.
Sept. 14, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.
THERE was committed to the jail of Clay county, as a runaway slave, a negro man calling himself ISHMAEL. He is about 27 years of age, black color. Says he belongs to A. Fulkerson, of Lee county, Virginia.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires. SAMUEL BURGESS, J. C. C.
Sept. 14, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.
THERE was committed to the jail of Clay county, as a runaway slave, a negro man calling himself HENRY. He is about 16 years of age, black color. Says he belongs to A. Fulkerson, of Lee county, Virginia.

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Sept. 14, 1863-1m.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

We are authorized to announce DR. J. RUSSELL HAWKINS as a candidate for Clerk of the Senate at the next session of the Legislature. Sept. 1, 1863-1t.

We are authorized to announce ROBERT BLAIN, of Lincoln county, as a candidate for Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives at the next session of the Legislature. Sept. 1-1t.

We are authorized to announce WM. C. IRELAND, of Greenup county, as a candidate for Assistant Clerk of the Senate, at the next session of the Legislature. August 28, 1863-1t.

We are authorized to announce DR. J. L. SMEDLEY as a candidate for re-election to the office of Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives at the ensuing session of the General Assembly. August 19th, 1863-1t.

We are authorized to announce URBAN E. KENNEDY Esq., of Todd county as a candidate, for the office of Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives at the ensuing session of the General Assembly. August 24th, 1863-1t.

We are authorized to announce THEODORE KOHLHASS, of Winchester, as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the House of Representatives, at the next session of the Legislature of Kentucky. Refer to members of the Senate and House of Representatives and State officers from 1839 to 1853. August 12 1863-1t.

We are authorized to announce JAMES B. LYNE, of Henderson, as a candidate for Clerk of the House of Representatives, at the next session of the Legislature. Refer to any member of the Legislatures of 1857-8, 59-60 and '61-2. August 14, 1863-1t.

We are authorized to announce ABRAHAM GILBERT, as a candidate for re-election to the office of Door-keeper of the Senate at the next session of the Legislature. August 14, 1863-1t.

We are authorized to announce JOHN A. CRITTENDEN, as a candidate for re-election to the office of Door-keeper of the House of Representatives of the next Legislature. Aug. 17, 1863-1t.

We have been requested to announce JOHN D. POLLARD a Candidate for re-election as Doorkeeper of the Senate. Aug. 19, 1863-1t.

The First Of The Season!!
JOHN T. GRAY & SAFFELL.
ARE now receiving their large and well selected stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.
Consisting of
Plain Black and Fancy Silks; Poplins;
Plain and Figured Merinos;
Plain and Figured All
Wool Delaines;
And a large variety of other dress goods.

Bleached and Brown Cottons;
White Goods of every description;
Plain Cottons; James & Liveries; Cloths; Cassimeres;
and Vestings; Hats; Caps; Ladies Shoes;
Quennsware; Glassware;
And in fact everything usually kept in a staple and fancy dry goods house.

We offer our stock of goods at prices to suit the time. We would call the special attention of our customers to our stock of.

CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
RUGS,
DOOR MATTS,
&c., &c., &c.

Which we intend to sell at the lowest prices. We have a large stock of goods, of every kind, and we do not intend to be undersold by any retail house in this or any other market. Call and price our goods before purchasing elsewhere. We take pleasure in showing our goods to any and every one.

P. S. We are receiving seasonable goods every week.
Sept. 11, 1863-4t.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
I WILL, ON MONDAY, THE 2D DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1863, expose to sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, land, at the Court House door in Versailles, (that being Circuit Court day,) Twenty-six Likely Negroes,

men, boys, and girls. Among them some No. 1 cooks. The men are all good farm hands.

J. W. COMBS,
Sheriff Woodford County.
September 11, 1863-1ds.

Notice.
John Burns' administrator, Plaintiff, vs. Petition in Allan Burns and others, Defendants. Equity.

THIS cause has been referred to the undersigned, Master Commissioner, for settlement. All persons having claims against the estate of John Burns, deceased, are hereby notified to produce the same to me, sworn to and proven as required by law, on or before the SECOND MONDAY IN OCTOBER NEXT, for settlement, otherwise they will be barred.

GEORGE W. GWIN,
Master Commissioner.
September 10, 1863.

KENTUCKY STATE FAIR.
Trotting against Time and Pacing,
ON THE LOUISVILLE FAIR GROUNDS,
15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, and 19th September, 1863.
TROT DAILY, AT 3 O'CLOCK, P. M.

Two or more entries to make a contest. All the Trot and Pacing to Harness. Twenty per cent entrance fee. All stock, after competing, will be required to remain on the ground to the end of the week.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1863.
LOUISVILLE HOTEL TROTTING STAKE.
For stallions 3 years old and under.....\$75 00
SAME DAY.

WALKER'S EXCHANGE PACING STAKE.
For horses, mares, and geldings.....\$50 00
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16.

GALT HOUSE TROTTING STAKE.
For stallions 4 years old and upward.....\$100 00
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17.

LOUISVILLE ASSOCIATION TROTTING STAKE.
For mares 4 years old and upward.....\$75 00
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 18.

ST. CHARLES TROTTING STAKE.
For mares 3 years old or under.....\$50 00
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19.

SHOCKENCY TROTTING STAKE.
For geldings 4 years old and upward.....\$75 00
For judges for each day will be appointed on the Fair Grounds.

The Time and Awards of Premiums for all the above Speed Rings will be declared by the Marshal on Saturday afternoon, September 19, from the emphytheatre, and all the competing animals must be exhibited in the arena during the declaration of the Time and Awards.

September 11, 1863-2t.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

REV. J. H. WATERMAN'S
English, Classical and Mathematical
High School,<

